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[a155]

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[a34]
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[a138-2]

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HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX ROAD C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 3RD, 1906.

There are men who say that Australia will one day surely declare her independence of Great Britain, and figure amongst the nations as the United States of Australia. The people are even said to be ripe for rebellion now, and lack rather the power than the will to cast loose the mother country's leading strings. This is most probably exaggerated. It is evident that before there can be the United States of Australia, there must be a strong substratum of unity linking together the people of those states. News comes that this is far from being the case at present. Federation sounded fine, and gave rise to more dreams of brotherhood than Nature is ever likely to permit to come true. We read that the legislature of Western Australia has passed a resolution in favour of secession from the Union that was heralded with such trumpeting. So if there be one state against another on the matter of insular federation, we may take it there may be as many Australians who will cling to one flag—the British—as there are colonials who have lost all respect for the nation of their origin. The writer of an article in the *Singapore Free Press* avers that the native born population of the State was bitterly opposed to Federation, but were outwitted in a manner to be presently explained. It is worth noting meanwhile how instinctively men can cling to existing dividing lines, even though evidence on evidence, and argument on argument, be advanced to prove that, unlike the walls in

honeycomb, these divisions make for individual weakness rather than for collective strength. This instinct of exclusiveness is a force that idealists rarely reckon in although the world has seen many great federations or attempted federations break up and fail. In the case of Australia, it is alleged that "native born West Australians, if left to follow their inclination, would have played a lone hand" in relation to the rest of Australia but, as the result of a referendum which was forced on the Premier by popular clamour, the strangers within their gates outvoted the natives, and so federation came to pass. The strangers had flocked to Western Australia where the gold-bearing areas of Coolgardie and Kalbarri had but lately been discovered. The exodus of these adventurers was so large that the Federal States, and especially Victoria, then suffering from the disastrous consequences of the land boom, were being steadily drained of their population. The sympathy of these outsiders was all with the places of their origin and therefore with Federation.

There is a natural division as well as a sentimental one, between Western Australia and its Southern neighbour, a two thousand mile belt of sandy desert, and so far the Federal Government has neglected to bridge it with a railway that would have put the states more in touch with each other. A sea voyage has been and is yet necessary. These who saw the advantages of federation apparently failed to see how to make it secure. They permitted to grow up in the isolated west "an oligarchy of old settlers who prospered exceedingly under the operation of a protective Customs tariff." They offered, indeed, rather an amusing object lesson, which we dare not venture to say whom it would most tickle, Mr. CHAMBERLAIN's followers or the Free Trade party. As cited in the special article quoted, it can be applied either way.

"For the most part they grew wool for export, and fruit and cereals for home consumption. How much the West Australian orchardists there may be gathered from the fact that the retail price of apples was, before Federation, as high as 1s. 6d. per lb., the price of wheat was proportionately high, as the Customs tariff made the competition of the other States virtually prohibitive. Immediately after Federation there set into the Western Australian markets an influx of fruit and dairy produce from the other States, and the scare thereby created among the local producers may well be imagined. Every device of ingenuity was used to thwart the exporters from 'the other side,' and the blindest porters consignments of fruit to Fremantle were condemned by the inspectors as being infected with the codling moth and the fruit fly. Part of the price which the Eastern States paid to Western Australia for entering the federation was the privilege of imposing for five years a sliding scale of Customs duties on all goods imported from the sister States; but now that that period has expired, the local growers have become fully alive to the blow dealt to their interests, which fr in the first they had the sagacity to perceive would fall upon them."

But we have already mentioned the larger question of overcoming the dividing wastes. We are now told that the recent secession is due to the transcontinental railway agitation; that Western Australia was persuaded into federation with promises of such a railway; which promise is apparently viewed by the Federal Government as too large an order. How much sentiment is worth when it seems to conflict with business may be guessed from the further allegation that it is the large shipowners of the Eastern states who have advanced the strongest opposition to any railway scheme to connect and unite all the members of the federation. These have for years enjoyed a monopoly of the carrying trade between Adelaide and Fremantle, especially since the latter supplanted Albany as a port of call for mail steamers. No sort of sentimental satisfaction could compensate them for the loss of that traffic. What will happen as a result of Western Australia's independent attitude no one seems to know, but the newspapers appear inclined to minimise the importance of such behaviour on the part of the youngest representative government in the Union. Its heroic revolt becomes at once ridiculous if the Imperial Government chooses to ignore it, and the other states seem glad that there is an Imperial Government to appeal to. It is the spirit of the incident that interests us most, as bearing on modern tendencies. We do not need Professor DICKY to tell us that "geographical proximity" is an essential of true federation, although it is well to be reminded of the antithesis, that geographical remoteness is a condition anterior to indifference or worse. In plain language, to feel neighbourly they should be neighbours, and the sooner the Federal Government makes a start with the transcontinental railway, the sooner it will be free of these mimic rebellions. But it needs the Labour party, and its treatment of Queensland over the labour question to prove the disconcerting fact that we may sometimes have too much of such good things as federation.

An International Walking Match at Tientsin on October 29th was won by a French military team. British soldiers were second.

As a consequence of the continued high rate of exchange Messrs. Cudbeck Macgregor & Co. announced that they have reduced the prices of their wines and spirits by 10 per cent.

Mr. W. R. Prior, a gentleman employed in various Far Eastern ports as a newspaper artist, and recently in Hongkong, died on October 27th at Shanghai, of heart failure following typhoid and pneumonia.

The King has been graciously pleased to appoint a Lord Frederick King, Esq., to be His Majesty's Consul for the Consular District of Wuchow, to reside at Wuchow; and Herbert Allan Stewart, Esq., to be His Majesty's Vice-Consul at Tientsin.

We are kindly reminded that our report of the Arts and Crafts Exhibition failed to notice the big painting (ancient) by Li Si Pau in the room by itself next St. George's Hall, (Long Dynasty). It is from Mr. Tso Tsan Tai's private collection. Mr. Tso's collection represents five dynasties, but he has only exhibited one of his pictures.

The Peak Range will be opened to-day at 3 p.m., when His Excellency the Governor will fire the first shot. There will afterwards be a match between members residing at the Peak, Hongkong (lower level) and Kowloon Teams. Eight a side. The member in charge of each team will make arrangements for his team's rifles. Ammunition will be provided on the range.

Some little time ago we reported that a prisoner who was sentenced to seven years in Victoria Jail for armed robbery in the New Territory, was wanted for robbery in China. After the application for his extradition was heard, he was committed to prison pending the Governor's order. That has since been made, and on Thursday the prisoner was handed over to the Chinese Authorities.

A correspondent writing to the *N.C. Herald* states: "To-day's operations (October 27th) a cavalry charge—were brief. They were badly stage-managed from our point of view, but in themselves were satisfactory. Nothing spectacular of course. They merely attempted to show off a set piece well rehearsed beforehand and an effective fighting force. These manoeuvres cannot reveal as far as I can see at present much about the general efficiency of the army. It would seem that we are not to be allowed to see enough to pass judgment on the latter. Undoubtedly the Chinese have secured in three or four provinces troops well drilled and resembling soldiers."

The advent of good concert companies to the Orient is a rare thing. The Marquand concert at the Peak Hotel on Monday night is worth another reminder. Mrs. Newborn, the true Soprano who has taken Hongkong society by storm, and Mr. Grimbly, the Pianist of the Far East, are supporting Mr. and Mrs. Marquand. The programme which is here appended is a very interesting one:—
Violin and Piano "Souvenir de L'Opéra" Leonard Harp Solo "Fantasie elegante" ... Parish.
Soprano, Violin & Harp "Ave Maria" Gounod Violin and Piano "Andante from Concerto" ... Mendelssohn
"The Spinning Wheel" ... Lotta
Violin and Piano "Fantasie Mignonne" ... Sarasate Harp Solo "Fantasie on Home Sweet Home" ... Marquand
Soprano "Good-bye" ... Tosti Violin and Harp "Nocturne" ... Chopin "Lullaby" ... Debussy
The concert begins at 8.15.

By kind permission of Lieut. Col. A. G. Fittion, D.S.O. and Officers, the Band of the Second Battalion "The Queen's Own" (Royal West Kent Regiment) will play the following programme of music during dinner at the Hongkong Hotel, on Saturday, 3rd November 1906:—
March "The Belle of Broadway" ... Clark
Overture "The Merry Dwarfs" ... Thomas
Selection from "Merry England" ... German
Valse "Wanna Fruchtl" ... Czibulka
Chorus de Madrigal ... Wagner
Excerpt from "Pelléas et Mélisande" ... Debussy
The Dances of the ... Turner
MEXICAN DANCE—3rd November, 1906.—Hors d'Oeuvres—Caviare on Toast, Soup—Apparagus, Fish—Boiled Fish and Butter Sauce, Entree—De la Reine—la Reine—Sweet Bread—Couteau and Tomato Sauce, Mashed Potatoes, Curry, Dry, Joint, &c., Roast Sirloin of Beef and Baked Potatoes, Roast Capon and Bread Sauce, Boiled Shoulder of Mutton and Turnips, Cold Roast Wild Duck and Mixed Salad—Sweets—Caramel Pudding, Strawberry Ice Cream and Finger Cakes, Plum Pudding and Brandy Sauce, Cheese Biscuits, Dessert—Coffee—Fruit.

More than one draft prospectus lying in the pigeon-holes of promoters will have the chance of public issue seriously jeopardised by what Mr. Frecheville has to say about mining in Japan. Mr. Frecheville is a well-known mining engineer, who was sent out to Japan by an English group to report upon the prospects of gold mining in the land of the chrysanthemum. He is on his way back now, and at one of his halting places, San Francisco, has been talking to a local newspaper man. According to the interviewer, Mr. Frecheville says that for the Japanese themselves Japanese goldfields present plenty of opportunity for profit, but adds that British companies would bankrupt themselves trying to pay expenses in mines which are yielding Japan rich returns. There are large ore bodies of a low grade character, and there is any quantity of cheap labour. Nevertheless, it does not appear that modern methods of working, which are so enticement and expensive, are applicable. It would be as well, of course, to have other expressions of opinion from those qualified to speak on the matter; but, says the *Singapore Free Press*, Mr. Frecheville's views on gold mining commonly carry great weight.

Life is more profitable to the individual and the community alike when the day's work over, the man of business can turn to the cultivation of a healthy hobby which exercises his mental powers.

A London paper says:—From reports to hand it seems that the four companies of the 2nd Battalion Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment at Hongkong did splendid work after the typhoon in assisting the civil authorities in removing the dead, and helping the survivors and sufferers. Great credit is due to the West Kents for their efforts in giving a helping hand at a time when it was badly needed. In doing so, however, the battalion was only acting up to its magnificent reputation both in peace and war.

"The last touch of incongruity and contrast has," writes a correspondent, "been added to the strange tale of our intrusion into the sacred and forbidden land of Tibet." Captain W. F.O. Connor, our Trade Agent at Gyantse and the familiar guide and friend of the Grand Lama of Tashilhunpo, is taking back with him an 8-hp. motor for the use of his Holiness. It will be delivered in pieces at Calcutta, taken by train to Darjeeling, and there loaded on the backs of coolies.

THE BIRTHDAY OF H.I.M. THE EMPEROR OF JAPAN.

In celebration of the birthday of H.I.M. the Emperor of Japan, Mr. Kuno, the Acting Consul is holding a series of functions at the consulate and official residence to-day. The programme of the day's proceedings commences with a reception of Japanese subjects only between the hours of 9 and 11 a.m. when the national ceremony of bowing before the portraits of their Imperial Majesties the Emperor and Empress, and H.I.H. the Crown Prince, will be performed.

From noon to 1 p.m. there will be an official reception for foreigners at the Consulate in Queen's Building and from 4 to 6 p.m. there will be an "At Home" at the official residence, Macdonnell Road to which about 400 guests have been invited. About 200 guests have been invited to an evening party at 8 p.m. The Band of the 12th Baluchi Regiment will play during the "At Home."

LOCAL SPORT.

CRICKET.

LEAGUE CRICKET.

The following team has been selected to represent the Civil Service Cricket Club in the Match v. Army Staff on the Military ground to-day commencing at 2 p.m.:—Dr. Atkinson, F. A. Hiden, G. A. Woodcock, P. T. Lambie, A. J. Jordan, P. R. Adams, H. T. Jackson, (Capt.) E. B. Reed, L. E. Brett, F. Bacon and W. H. Kelly. Reserve—F. T. Robins.

The following will represent the H. K. C. C. "A" in their match against Craigieover this afternoon, on the Craigieover ground, at 2.15 p.m. sharp:—E. Bevington, B. F. Chapman, J. H. Chalmers, A. S. Cohen, C. H. Fallon, E. A. Fowler, J. H. Gardner, T. C. Gray, Dr. F. Kow, S. Robinson, R.N.R., and P. R. Wolff. Reserve—R. H. Wells.

The following will represent Craigieover in this League match which will be played at 2.15 p.m. to-day on the Craigieover ground:—L. E. Lammert (Capt.), R. Bass, A. O. Brown, L. A. Ross, M. E. Ager, R. Pestonji, J. D. Kinneil, E. S. Ford, E. Irving, R. B. Cooper and G. Evans. Reserve—S. E. Green.

A match between the Police first eleven and a second fifteen will be played on their recreation ground this afternoon, the players being:—
The XI: Langley, Kerr, McHardy, Kent Edwards, Clyde, Fowler, Winter, Ogg, Fox and Apat.

The following have been selected to represent the Hongkong Cricket Club in their match against "Navy" to-day commencing at 2 p.m.:—R. Hancock, Harry Hancock, Major, S. H. Pedley, R.W.K., W. A. Powell, C. H. Mackay, A. R. Lowe, A. O. Lang, R. E. O. Bird, J. Hall, Walter Daniel and W. Peake. The following is the League table up to date:—

CLUB.	Played	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Points
H. K. C. C. "A"	1	1	—	—	2
Kowloon	1	1	—	—	2
Craigieover	2	1	1	—	2
Hongkong Police	2	1	1	—	2
Army Staff	1	1	—	—	2
R. E. O.	1	1	—	—	2
3 points — a win.					
1 point — a draw.					

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

The following have been selected to play for the Hongkong Football Club in the Rugby Match against United Services to-day (Saturday) Kick-off 4.30. The Club will play in colours:—
Back: B. Johnson; Three-quarters: F. C. Kendall, T. E. Pearce, C. M. Preshaw and S. Petley; Halves: M. Jonghen and L. J. Blackburn; Forwards: H. G. C. Bailey, H. C. Kendall, R. Munro, T. G. Drakeford, J. Haunon, W. W. Clark, A. Gauge and H. F. Hickman. Referee:—Mr. J. Clark.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The N.Y.K. str. *Kaga Maru* (American Line) left Shanghai for this port on the 31st Oct., and is expected here on the 3rd inst.
The U.R.E. str. *Empress of China* left Yokohama on Thursday, the 1st Nov., p.m., for Victoria and Vancouver.
The I.G.M. str. *Buelow*, carrying the German mails with dates from Berlin of the 9th Oct., left Singapore on Friday, the 2nd inst., at 10 a.m., and may be expected here on or about Tuesday, the 6th inst., at 5 p.m.

TELEGRAMS.

[“DAILY PRESS” EXCLUSIVE SERVICE].

OBITUARY.

LONDON, November 2nd.
Archduke Otto is dead.

CLYDE SHIPBUILDERS' POSITION.

LONDON, November 2nd.
A lockout of 10,000 shipbuilders on the Clyde is threatened.

STORMS NEAR RIVIERA.

LONDON, November 2nd.
Heavy storms have swept the Riviera, occasioning many wrecks.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

LONDON, November 2nd.
The municipal elections resulted in a large gain for the Moderates.

THE STRAITS DOLLAR.

SINGAPORE, November 2nd.
The new Straits dollar is altered from 900 to 800 fineness, but unaltered in size and weight.

At a meeting of the Legislative Council to be held on Wednesday, the Hon. Mr. W. H. Sheppard will propose a resolution on the subject.

RUSSIA'S SERVICE.]

THE UNITED STATES.

LONDON, October 31st.
President Roosevelt has fixed the elections for the first Philippine Assembly, in the spring.

RUSSIA.

LONDON, October 31st.
Eight men have been executed, after a Drum-head court martial, for the bomb outrage in St. Petersburg on the 29th ult.

FRANCE AND MOROCCO.

LONDON, October 31st.
French naval reinforcements have arrived at Tangier, for the protection of French interests.

THE ANGLO-JAPANESE TREATY.

LONDON, October 31st.
Lieut. Bellairs asked in the House of Commons, whether there was any provision in the Anglo-Japanese treaty which safeguarded Great Britain from a war with the United States, on behalf of Japan. Sir Edward Grey, in reply, said that the treaty was of a general character, and not likely to lead to war with any power.

THE HOME FLEET.

LONDON, October 31st.
The *Dracught* has been selected as the flagship of the Home fleet.

THE RECENT ATTACK ON MISSIONARIES IN AMOY.

LONDON, October 31st.
Sir Edward Grey, in reply to a question in the House, said that an enquiry was being made as to whether the assailants of Dr. Horne and Mr. Eddie had been arrested for the recent assault near Amoy, and that the British Minister at Peking had been authorised to suggest that they should be compensated for the outrage.

RAILWAYS IN CHINA.

LONDON, October 31st.
Sir Edward Grey in reply to a question in the House, said that the Chinese Government had given repeated assurances that funds would be provided in time to prevent the suspension of work on the Shanghai-Nanking railway, and that His Majesty's Government was attentively following the matter. The negotiations for the final agreement respecting the Soochow-Hangchow-Ningpo railway were deferred until the final agreement concerning the Canton-Kowloon railway was concluded.

THE CHINESE MILITARY MANOEUVRES.

LONDON, October 31st.
The *Peking Times* criticising the Chinese manoeuvres, comments on the inefficiency of the officers and the inadequate training of the men, but says that the material is good, and the discipline satisfactory. The combined forces did not exceed 24,000 men.

AMERICA AND JAPAN.

LONDON, October 31st.

It is reported in New York that a systematic boycott of the Japanese restaurant is proceeding in San Francisco, and that there are dangers of anti-Japanese riots if the Federal Courts decide the educational question against the local authorities.

SILVER JUBILEE OF ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE.

To-day one of the premier educational establishments in this colony, the St. Joseph's College, celebrates its silver jubilee. It was on the 3rd November, 1881, that the foundation stone of the present handsome building was laid by the then Governor, Sir John Pope Hennessy, but the Christian Brothers, whose sole avocation, the teaching and training of boys, is known and who have schools and colleges all over the world, first arrived in Hongkong in 1875 at the invitation of the then Vicar Apostolic of Hongkong, the much respected Bishop Raimondi. They taught for a year in the old St. Saviour's School, which was located next to the old Roman Catholic Cathedral in Wellington Street. In June, 1876, St. Joseph's College was formally opened in the building in Canal Road, now known as Buxey Lodge, the present residence of Mr. H. N. Moly. The attendance rapidly grew larger and larger, and in a few years this building was found to be getting overcrowded and entirely unfit for the accommodation of the large number of boarders and day scholars. The present admirable healthy and commanding site was secured through the instrumentality of the late Bishop Raimondi. The present building was originally a two-storied one, and as boarders and day scholars began to increase in numbers as the popularity and reputation of the College became more widely known, the Brothers decided to add another story in 1898; and again in 1902 it was further found necessary to add two new wings, with the result that St. Joseph's College is now one of the handsomest buildings in the Colony, providing excellent and most comfortable accommodation to both boarders and scholars alike. St. Joseph's College has the reputation of having turned out some very clever pupils, many of whom are now occupying responsible and lucrative positions in different parts of China and Japan, to the credit of themselves and their teachers. The following is a brief summary of the doings of the college since its opening. The first enrolment was only about 125; at present it is over 300. The boys were presented for the Oxford Local Examination in 1891, but for some reason they were not presented for the next four following years. From 1896 and since then they have been presented regularly and the results have been satisfactory, as can be seen from the fact that 28 boys received the senior certificate, one with third class honours and distinction in religious knowledge, 37 got the junior certificate and 40 the preliminary, one with third class honours and distinction in geography. When the Government scholarship was in existence the College secured it in 1892, and last year the Governor's prize of \$100 for hygiene was secured by a boy of the College.

To mark the completion of its first quarter century, His Lordship Bishop Pozzani said Mass in the College chapel early this morning, and this afternoon there will be Benediction in the Cathedral. In the evening Brother Sylvester, the present director and his staff of teachers will be "At Home," when an entertainment will be given by the boys for their parents and friends of the College.

DARING ROBBERY IN THE CITY.

It seems almost impossible to believe that in broad day-light robbers should be able to enter a house in such a populous part as Elgin Street and escape detection. Yet this actually happened at about midday on Thursday. The house in question was occupied by the compradore of Messrs. David Sassoon and Co., and as it happened, both the compradore and his wife were out at the time, only the amah being at home. Three men knocked at the door, which was opened, and one of the gang explained that they had called to repair the water piping. They were admitted, but as soon as the door closed the amah was seized by the throat, rag was ruthlessly shoved into her mouth to prevent her crying out, and she was bound. Then the robbers turned their attention to the goods and chattels, and after thoroughly ransacking the house, departed with jewellery and clothing valued at \$150. The amah was found in her helpless plight when the compradore returned home, and as soon as she was freed related the story which was subsequently told to the police. They have the matter in hand, but so far no arrests have been made.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 2nd at 12.10 p.m.—The barometer has risen over Japan, except at Hakata, which appears to be affected by another depression in the N. part of the Sea of Japan.
The low pressure area, which is probably shallow, remains over the S. Philippines and adjacent waters.
A high pressure area is spreading over China from the N.W., and the barometer has risen on the coast particularly in the North, where the rise is a rapid one. Very hard monsoon is expected to prevail over the whole of the coast, and over the N. part of the China Sea.
Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.03 inches.
The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—
N. winds, squally, becoming cooler.
Hongkong & Neighbourhood ... N. winds, squally, becoming cooler.
South coast of China between ... N.E. gales.
Hongkong and Lamooek ... strong to a gale.
South coast of China between ... S.W. gales.
Hongkong and Hainan ... S.W. gales.

POLICE COURT.

Friday, November 2nd.

BEFORE MR. F. A. HAZELAND (FIRST POLICE MAGISTRATE).

ILLEGAL PARTITION WALLS.

The Building Authority proceeded against Fung Chun-yuen, the owner of four houses in Hill Street, for unlawfully neglecting to comply with the requirements of a notice requiring him to remove the whole of the iron partition walls which had been erected in contravention of the requirements of section 222 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1900.

Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, Crown Solicitor, prosecuted, and Mr. M. W. Slade, instructed by Mr. Stevenson of Messrs. Deacon, Lockyer and Deacon appeared for defendant.

Mr. Slade pleaded that defendant had been previously convicted of this offence.

Mr. Bowley stated that the defendant in this case was charged with failing to comply with a notice served upon him under the Building Ordinance requiring him to remove a partition from certain houses in Hill Street of which he was the owner. On March 29th Building Inspector Hutchins observed that certain iron partitions had been erected without notice of intention to put them up having been lodged, or plans having been deposited with the Building Authority with respect to them. On March 29th Messrs. Palmer and Turner filed the usual notice of intention to erect iron partitions which had already been erected, but they deposited nothing. On April 10th the Building Authority served notice on the defendant to remove these partitions on the ground that they were contravening section 222 of the Building Ordinance which referred to open space at the rear of buildings. On May 5th that notice was withdrawn and Messrs. Palmer and Turner submitted certain plans showing the iron partitions on the floor of each building. They were submitted for the Building Authority's approval, but have not been approved. On June 29th a notice was served calling on the defendant to remove the iron partitions as contravening section 222, but that notice your Worship held was a nullity, but convicted the defendant of a breach of the Ordinance and fined him \$100 under section 229.

Mr. Slade stated that when his Worship convicted the defendant they were dealing with section 229.

An argument followed regarding the section under which the fine was formerly imposed, and all parties eventually agreeing, a *corrigendum* in his Worship's decision was corrected.

Mr. Bowley, continuing, stated that on September 8th a notice was served calling on defendant to remove the partitions as contravening section 222, but no notice was taken of that order. The machinery for dealing with such a nuisance was laid down in section 229, wherein it was stated that whenever the existence of a nuisance was brought to the attention of the Building Authority an officer should issue a notice specifying it, and the manner and time it should be abated. For neglect to comply with such a notice a person could be summoned before a magistrate.

The speaker was present to apply for an order directing the defendant to abate a nuisance. The defendant had been previously convicted of contravention of the Ordinance. The previous conviction was delivered on the 31st July, whereas the offence charged in the present summons was committed on September 8th. Therefore Mr. Bowley submitted that the plea of *res judicata* had no power whatsoever in the case, and he understood all the facts were admitted.

Mr. Slade stated that all the facts were absolutely admitted, but the learned Crown Solicitor had, with much ingenuity, slipped over the points of law. The rule of law was that nobody should be twice convicted for the same act. If an act was committed which could be dealt with under various Acts of Parliament or various sections of various Acts of Parliament, and one was selected for proceeding against a person, that person could not afterwards be proceeded against under another section or another Act of Parliament. A man who has committed an offence and is punished, cannot again be convicted in a criminal court in relation to those facts. The authorities were clear beyond doubt. The act complained of in this case, and for which the Crown Solicitor was asking for the penalty that several thousand dollars worth of work should be pulled down, was having erected these buildings without having obtained the building consent. It must be perfectly clear to his Worship that this was a proceeding something remarkably analogous to spite on the part of the Building Authority, because, if there had been any single section of the Ordinance which those partitions had contravened, there would have been a building notice served relating to the contravention of that section. If his client chose to take an action against the Building Authority in a higher court for a mandamus to compel him to approve those plans, he would be obliged to do so. They were absolutely legal, but he would not approve them because the building was erected without his approval. For that offence the defendant was fined \$100, and now the Crown Solicitor appeared again and asked his Worship to order the man to pull down those buildings for precisely the same offence. It was not a case of continuing a nuisance. The nuisance was the act done in not complying with the Ordinance. The buildings did not continue to break the law. The breach of the law was committed in their erection, and in that only, and counsel submitted that the matter could not be dealt with in any other way by the Court. Mr. Slade then proceeded to quote authorities in support of his contention after which,

Mr. Bowley said that one of the maxima lawyers learned in their legal nursery was that nobody could be tried twice for the same offence. The present case, however, was entirely different to any of those quoted by Mr. Slade. The Building Ordinance contained two sets of provisions for enforcing the law. One was by proceeding against the person, and the other by proceeding against the property. On this occasion he was asking his Worship not to proceed in *personam* to punish the defendant, but to get these partitions removed. He asked this under quite a different set of provisions, because he contended they were a nuisance under the Ordinance. The Director of Public Works, who was the Building Authority, had considered the plans and refused to approve of them. The Police Court was not a place wherein that decision had to be questioned. It was provided that appeals should be made to the Governor in Council.

Mr. Slade: There is no question of the discretion of the Building Authority.

Mr. Bowley: If it was a question of the discretion of the Building Authority he has exercised it. Proceeding, he said the question before the Court was how the nuisance which existed was to be removed. It was admitted that the partitions were erected without depositing the plans, and section 222 laid down about any building or works whatsoever erected or commenced in contravention of any of the provisions of the Ordinance. In this case they had a very clear exponent of the act of passive resistance. The defendant had defied the law for six months and the speaker did not see why the time of the Court should be longer wasted. He submitted that the cases quoted by the defence were utterly irrelevant, and asked that the law should be enforced to remove these illegal partitions under the Building Ordinance.

His Worship intimated that he would first decide the question of *res judicata*, and adjourned the case *in toto*.

A COAL REVOLVER.

A coalie was charged with the larceny of a number of singlets from the German steamer *Undine*.

Evidence showed that he was working in a cargo boat alongside the steamer, that he boarded the steamer, descended into the hold, branched a case and removed a quantity of singlets.

His Worship sentenced him to six weeks' hard labour and six hours' stocks.

A DEAL IN COALS.

S. Michel, who described himself as a Turkish merchant, and I. Shreda, who said he was a fruit collector, were arraigned on the charge of stealing \$100 from Yik Ting, manager of the Ting Cheong firm of 151 Des Voeux Road Central.

It is alleged that when the defendants entered complainant's shop, one introduced the other as a captain wishing to buy coal. Negotiations were entered into, and apparently were brought to a satisfactory termination. Then the captain asked the shopkeeper to oblige him by changing some money, and to give him the change, if possible, in Chartered Bank notes. The manager took a lot of money out of his safe, and proceeded to search for the special notes. Dropping one on the floor, he stooped to pick it up. As his head arose above the counter again he saw the merchants disappearing through the door, and subsequently missing \$100, he reported the matter to the police, and the men were afterwards arrested.

The case was remanded, the defendants being admitted to bail in the sum of \$250 each.

BEFORE MR. C. D. MELBOURNE (SECOND POLICE MAGISTRATE).

A DANGEROUS PRACTICE.

Inspector Langley proceeded against two native seamen for making fast to the *Harbour* while that vessel was under way.

The Inspector asked his Worship to impose the full penalty as the practice was a dangerous one and should be stopped.

Each of the defendants was fined \$5.

ARTS AND CRAFTS EXHIBITION.

Success has continued to attend the exhibition since its opening. On Thursday the visitors must have numbered considerably over 2000, and the public interest was well maintained throughout yesterday. In the morning two boys from the public schools visited the exhibition by arrangement made by Mr. Irvine with the Colonial Secretary. They were admitted for 20 cents each. Those responsible for the exhibition would have been prepared to forgo any such charge were it not that the insurance of the articles rendered such a proposition unwise at present.

So far there have only been two complaints—one the damage of a lens lent by Messrs. Lazarus and the other the abstraction of a small exhibit, but greater police assistance has been obtained, so that there should be no further mishaps as to the responsibilities of the secretary. H.E. the Governor did more than open the exhibition. He judged the exhibits in section five and spent a considerable time over the work. Mr. Chon Jee Chee was unsparing in monetary and personal assistance, while Mr. H. O. Kom Tong was not behind with his magnificent gift of medals. It was through his liberality that all the medals were supplied. Among the most energetic workers were Mrs. Marchant and M. Liebert, the French Consul. To-day the children of the French Convent will visit the exhibition.

The smart set is like any other body of sinners—it consists entirely of other people. No one ever admits that he belongs to it, and the only people who really recognise its existence are those who aspire to be members—if there are any such people—and those who denounce it.

HOME AND CHINA AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

London, October 5th.

STEAMSHIP COMPETITION.

It is some weeks since mention was made in your columns of the efforts of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to reach Hongkong by an all-British route in twenty-nine days. According to telegraphic advices received you had your mails via Liverpool in 29 days, while the P. and O. service, using the French and Italian railways, arrived in Hongkong five days before the Canadian Pacific, although it left London at the same time. The papers here have commented upon the achievement, although several of them erroneously point out that the enterprise of the C. P. R. has been responsible for an acceleration of the P. and O. service. As previously mentioned mails for Hongkong, via Brindisi, reached their destination in 23 days, as far back as 1893. It is satisfactory to find that both companies are stimulated by healthy competition which can never fail to benefit the public at large. And while on shipping I might allude to an interesting proposal which has recently come to my knowledge. It is generally known that the Norddeutscher Lloyd have the cream of the Australian passenger business via the Swan Canal. From what I hear the Germans have a much bigger hold on Australian trade than even this represents. In the season they are the largest buyers of wool, and that wherever it is possible they ship it to Europe in German vessels. So much do they buy in excess of the available Teutonic measurement capacity that the N. D. L. is sometimes obliged to charter British vessels to keep pace with the cargoes coming forward. The company proposes in the event of the passage of the navigation Bill to run a line right round the Australian coast. Some of the people here are inclined to the belief that such an enterprise is foredoomed to failure by reason of the harassing effects of Australian legislation. A gentleman from Melbourne, with whom the question has been discussed, says this is a delusion. Wages and cost of running a boat generally would be higher, he says, but freights are very much higher. No pilotage dues are leviable on coasters, so that from £20 to £30 is saved at every port, and there are other privileges. A paying line of Australian coasting steamers is, in fact, perfectly conceivable, and it is counted strange by the people of the Commonwealth that British shipowners have not realised this.

It cannot be said that the labour prospects for the coming winter are particularly promising. South Wales is threatened by a strike of twenty-eight thousand coal-miners, who have announced their intention of ceasing work at the end of the month. On the Clyde six thousand shipyard labourers are actually idle, and their strike involves thousands of other subsidiary workers. Among the Scotch coal-miners a strike is impending to obtain an advance of 12½ per cent on their wages. The strike of the boiler-makers is for an increase of wages, that in South Wales is not for wages, but solely for the purpose of compelling non-union men to join the South Wales miners' Federation, and of forcing members to pay up arrears owing to the central organisation. The struggle in Wales between unionism and capital may become one of the bitterest that England has seen since the days of the great London dock strike. As for the crisis on the Clyde masters and men are stubborn, and fears are entertained that the strike may spread. For the most part the men have been engaged in the construction of the hulls of ships, so that without a full staff of riveters, platers and caulkers the industry is bound to suffer and the promise of a record year in shipbuilding will not be fulfilled.

THE SUNDAY CLOSING MOVEMENT.

Considerable difficulty continues to be experienced over the intricate question of Sunday closing despite the fact that there already existed a law in France compelling Sunday rest twenty-six years ago, but which was repealed by the municipalities of the left of the Chamber and Senate, on the ground that it was contrary to liberty of conscience and the liberty of the individual. It may be interesting to add that, among those who voted for the repeal of the law in 1880, were Louis Blanc, Jules Ferry, Carnot, Jules Simon, Littré, Emmanuel Arago, Victor Hugo, Charles de Freycinet, Casimir-Périer, Goblet, Lockroy, Emile Loubet, Meline, Ribot, Rouvier, Constans, Henri Brisson, and M. M. Sarrien and Thomson, who are in the present Cabinet. The movement on the present occasion has more chances of becoming an accomplished fact; by degrees shopkeepers in Paris are conforming to the new law. The unaccustomed quiet and calm which prevail in several quarters of the city, show that the Government after a time will carry the day. Every Sunday sees more shops closed; many grocers however still remain open till midday, when they close until the following midday-Monday thus giving what the Law exacts, twenty-four hours' clear rest. Drapery shops still decline to close pending applications for special permission. Shopkeepers that still hold out against the new measure are threatened with hostile demonstrations on the part of shop employees' associations. Less friction is to be recorded; there is a general tendency on the part of employers and employees to come to terms with regard to the application of the new Law. It does not pay large shopkeepers to hold out; a note is taken of those that refuse to close and they are hissed by a yelling crowd who make it a point to station well in front of the recalcitrants and create a disturbance. Since Prefect of Police M. Lepine has issued a fresh set of regulations as to the working of the law in the various

ironies of fate that Hongkong—the cessation of which to Great Britain was forced on China after the first so-called opium war—should now be joining in the demand that this country should cease to degrade the Chinese by fostering the traffic between India and China. No one seriously believes that the new opium in China will be abolished within the next decade, although it is amusing to see how seriously the edict is taken in this country. Such edicts have been issued from time to time for hundreds of years past, and we have the authority of the "Weekly Dispatch" for stating that "the officials smoke as they draw them up, the governors smoke as they sign them; the people who read them go off quite cheerfully to smoke without any fear that the officials mean what they say." The total prohibition is, of course, simply impossible and would be as dangerous in China as the total prohibition of alcohol would be in Europe. This view is held by the "Spectator" which predicts that if the importation of foreign opium can be prohibited or reduced the use of the drug would be brought to a low figure by a very severe tax on Chinese opium. The Indian government would have to abandon the monopoly, and the export of the drug would have to be taxed at all ports in the same way as it now is at Bombay.

CHINESE AND JAPANESE FASHIONS.

Some of your truly readers may be interested to know that dainty Chinese jackets are being used this season in Paris, where they are much in vogue as tea jackets. The mandarin coat is becoming popular as an evening wrap, while Japanese kimono have been fashionable of late, and are sure to be still in favour this winter, for a Japanese play is announced at the theatre.

TEMPERATURES IN HONGKONG.

It may not be generally known that the thermometer very inadequately corresponds to the feeling of oppressiveness on a hot day. I was unaware of this myself, but reading over a few science notes the other evening I chanced to come across a remark made by Dr. James Mann, a former vice-president of the Royal Meteorological Society. He says "I have a very lively recollection of an evening in Hongkong, when everybody was gasping for breath and declaring that it was hotter than anyone had ever known it before. To corroborate this judgment someone went to the thermometer. It stood at 85 deg. I have known the heat less oppressive with readings 15 deg. or 20 deg. higher." This fact should be borne in mind next summer, when atmospheric conditions are usually the subject of criticism.

PERSONAL.

The other day I came across Mr. O. D. Thomson strolling up from the city. He was looking in remarkably good health and appeared anxious to get back to his brief and parchments in Hongkong. Mr. E. Cornwell Lewis is residing by his holiday in town but I am afraid will show a distinct dislike for our thick fog which have already commenced. Many of the older residents in the Colony will be sorry to learn that Mr. William Powell, the founder of one of the largest drapery establishments in the Far East, is lying seriously ill at his Worthing residence. It was owing to ill health that he left Hongkong some four or five years ago, and since his stay in the old country there was a marked change for the better which enabled him to take a keen interest in local affairs. The latest news I have, is that there is a slight change for the better, and I hope that before this reaches you I shall hear that he has completely recovered.

PARIS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

September 28th.

THE SUNDAY CLOSING MOVEMENT.

Considerable difficulty continues to be experienced over the intricate question of Sunday closing despite the fact that there already existed a law in France compelling Sunday rest twenty-six years ago, but which was repealed by the municipalities of the left of the Chamber and Senate, on the ground that it was contrary to liberty of conscience and the liberty of the individual. It may be interesting to add that, among those who voted for the repeal of the law in 1880, were Louis Blanc, Jules Ferry, Carnot, Jules Simon, Littré, Emmanuel Arago, Victor Hugo, Charles de Freycinet, Casimir-Périer, Goblet, Lockroy, Emile Loubet, Meline, Ribot, Rouvier, Constans, Henri Brisson, and M. M. Sarrien and Thomson, who are in the present Cabinet. The movement on the present occasion has more chances of becoming an accomplished fact; by degrees shopkeepers in Paris are conforming to the new law. The unaccustomed quiet and calm which prevail in several quarters of the city, show that the Government after a time will carry the day. Every Sunday sees more shops closed; many grocers however still remain open till midday, when they close until the following midday-Monday thus giving what the Law exacts, twenty-four hours' clear rest. Drapery shops still decline to close pending applications for special permission. Shopkeepers that still hold out against the new measure are threatened with hostile demonstrations on the part of shop employees' associations. Less friction is to be recorded; there is a general tendency on the part of employers and employees to come to terms with regard to the application of the new Law. It does not pay large shopkeepers to hold out; a note is taken of those that refuse to close and they are hissed by a yelling crowd who make it a point to station well in front of the recalcitrants and create a disturbance. Since Prefect of Police M. Lepine has issued a fresh set of regulations as to the working of the law in the various

THE WAR ON OPPIUM.

The alleged awakening of the Chinese Government to the evils of the deadly drug has aroused the sympathy of the English press, and the edict following the recommendations of the returned commissioners has found the subject of much criticism. Soon after the receipt of the cable in England I called at the offices of the society for the suppression of the opium traffic, but they were unable to give me any further information, although I learned that they had just received from the late Bishop Hoare an article for publication in their magazine. Most of our journals take the home authorities to task and express surprise that Chinese diplomatists are taking the initiative in suppressing the traffic. The "Chronicle" declares that it is one of the

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CANADIAN CLUB WHISKY.

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WINE MERCHANTS.

12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

branches of trade, all bids fair to be soon satisfied. The Minister of Commerce is determined, in spite of all complaints, to apply the law exactly as it stands, with a proper regard to the liberty of the subject. The Minister has just explained to several deputations of proprietors who have been to him, moreover that they are making a very great potter about very little. The new statute—which has been erroneously described by some English newspapers as the Sunday Closing Act—is in reality a very lenient measure in comparison with the legislation on the subject of some countries, and M. Demerque—the Minister in question—considers people are very ignorant regarding it.

SOME EXEMPTIONS NECESSARY.

Though the new Act demands general Sunday closing, it allows a very considerable number of exceptions. Parliament's very legitimate desire was to ensure all classes of employes and artisans one day's freedom per week, but a considerable number of persons employed in various industries are not included as artisans. Again, the Government cannot require that all establishments of the same class shall close on the same day. The public, adds the Minister, will have to accommodate itself to the new conditions, and there is no reason at all to make out that they are more stringent and onerous than is really the case, and so make them burdensome both to employers and the general public. Meanwhile, certain deputies have announced their intention of upholding for a change in the new conditions. Whether they will succeed, remains to be seen. So long as everyone employing labour shall give each one of his staff, somehow and at some time, a complete day's rest each week, there is nothing to prevent such employers from remaining open on Sundays. The Shop Assistants' Union has however taken umbrage at anyone daring to remain open while they want to rest. So violent is the Union's attitude towards managers and proprietors of shops that defy the Law, that they are soon glad to close, to prevent more serious trouble. The demonstrators in favour of Sunday closing, or of a day's rest per week are a most determined body, and have sworn vengeance on all those that advocate slavery side with the majority and so to on the safe side. This will prevent one's shop windows from being smashed, and personal injuries from the police are kept well employed at late, scuffling collisions between the two hostile camps.

FOREST FIRES.

Never before have so many forest fires been witnessed in France as during this summer. The conflagration still rages furiously in some parts. The long series of forest fires which have been pretty general all over the country have not only destroyed acres upon acres of magnificent timber, but in several places—such as in the neighbourhood of Tolon—have led to serious loss of life. The neighbourhood of Les Marnes de l'Estéril and the Landes near the Pyrenees have suffered most. The cause of the disaster is attributed to the dryness of the season; once started, the fires spread with tremendous rapidity in all directions. The flames leaped in a moment through the dry bushes and undergrowth; the trees which are largely resinous, and the dry leaves fell an easy prey, in the space of a few moments a whole forest could be seen alight and burning like a torch. Many of these terrible fires were also due to the carelessness of smokers, workmen, sportsmen, and the sparks from passing engines. In all the principal forests notices are now to be seen, warning smokers and engine drivers to be more careful. Some of the fires were also due to fires which had purposely been lighted by forest guards in the stubble to kill snakes and other vermin, and which high winds caused to spread. Incendiarism was also responsible for a great many. Fine cones, on each side, vigorous measures are adopted at once by local authorities, it must be said that the laws on the prevention are not sufficiently stringent, which is unfortunate. The various efforts that have been made during the last forty years the better to safeguard the forest treasures of France have miserably failed in consequence of the many private interests in question. For instance, there exist laws compelling a forest owner either to clear the undergrowth from his estate, or else to make a clearly-defined trench between it and his neighbour's property, and also insisting on a clear open space between a forest and a railway line; and had it not been for these, the actual plague of fires would doubtless be greater.

THE NEW GUN.

The new *Antilles* with which the French infantry is shortly to be equipped, like that of Germany is composed of three double chromed steel tubes 42½ inches thick and with a bore of only 7 millims. as so that the Lebel bullet can be fired by it. Each of the barrels can fire 2,100 rounds but it becomes so heated that it has to be rested, while one of the other two barrels is brought into use. As the whole new field gun revolves upon a vertical tube a sweeping rain of balls can cover a wide stretch of country. It is said that six thousand of these new guns are to be delivered to the Army before the end of the year; the majority of the French arsenals are busy at work night and day turning out these formidable weapons. Meanwhile the 1885 gun is being overhauled.

PIMPLES
BLACKHEADS

Prevented
by

Cuticura
SOAP

To treat Pimples and Blackheads, Red, Rough, Oily Complexions, gently scrub the face with Cuticura Ointment, the Great Skin Cure, but do not rub. Wash off the Ointment in five minutes with Cuticura Soap and hot water, and bathe freely for some minutes. Repeat morning and evening. At other times use Cuticura Soap for bathing the face as often as agreeable. No other Skin Soap so pure, so sweet, so speedily effective.

56-78

FACTS PROVE IT.

Nothing could be more gratifying than to learn that a Paris is just now supremely happy, and has never been known before to be so prosperous in every respect. The gay city as a rule troubles itself but very little about politics. The French capital is declared to be on the crest of a wave of unexampled prosperity. Never before have there been such crowds of visitors to this year, and there has been a steady upward tendency in this direction for the last four or five years. All records have been eclipsed, hotels have been turning travellers away, while on all sides new caravanserais, *chateaux*, are springing up. Hotels, and still more hotels is the need of the hour, in this metropolis, and it is being met cheerfully. Paris, interesting old rich-fourth century palaces standing in their own parks are being converted to meet the excessive demand. Thus, the old "Palais de Castille," once occupied by Queen Isabella of Spain, has been demolished, and on its site and that of the park at the corner of the Avenue Kléber, an immense hotel is being erected. Another old residence not less stately and not less historical, which is meeting with the same fate is the Hotel d'Orléans, at the corner of the Place de la Concorde and Rue Bonaparte. The exterior of this splendid building, which was erected in the eighteenth century, is to remain untouched. It was built for the Duc d'Angoulême, and acquired in 1780 by the Duc de Montmorency. The *Chateau* country and the Loire have, among other parts of France, seen a great many tourists this year, especially English and Americans. It is a district which, more than any other favorite holiday resort, is adapted for motoring and contains endless famous castles.

THE NEW GUN.

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NOTICE.

Communications regarding Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed to the Editor, Daily Press, only, and special business matters to the Manager.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until discontinued.

Telegraphic Address: Press, Editor: A.B.C., 5th Ed. Lichon.

P.O. Box, 33. Telephone No. 12.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

AGENTS WANTED to take up the Sale of High-Class Gold Paints, Windows, Transparencies, Bronze Powders, &c. Reply by letter with references and all particulars to **REINEMANN & Co.**, 7, New Zealand Avenue, London, England.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED by Very Old Established Firm of Wine Growers and Merchants, Germany, producing Still and Sparkling Wines. Representatives must have knowledge of the Trade, and a good connection, and be able to supply H.I. Class references. Apply stating terms and qualifications by letter to—

"WINE"
BATES, HENRY & Co.,
Advertising Agents,
51 Cannon Street,
London, E.C., England.

HOPKINS BUTCHERY, SHANGHAI.
Is now prepared to Supply its Patrons in Hongkong during the Winter Months with GAME, GAME PIECES, PORK PIES, BRAWNS, SAUSAGES, FRESH and CORNED BEEF.
Orders will be carefully and promptly attended.

MARINE INSURANCE.

I have this Day Established myself in Shanghai as **AVENUE ADJUSTER** and am prepared to undertake the Adjustment of General and Particular Average and other Claims.

Telegraphic and postal address: **"WADMAN SHANGHAI,"** H. P. WADMAN, Corresponding Associate, Association of Average Adjusters, Great Bazaar, Hongkong, 3rd November, 1906. [2036]

TO LET.

With Possession on the 1st January, 1907.
NINE-ROOMED HOUSE with Office and Godown, on the British Consession, (Shamone—Canton).
Apply to—
Care of "Daily Press" Office,
Canton, 3rd November, 1906. [2037]

THE GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

LOST.

THE SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 4890, for TWENTY-FIVE SHARES numbered 150026 to 150050, Fully Paid-up, standing in the name of **JAMES DOUGLAS CHRISTIE**, of Hongkong, having been LOST or DESTROYED, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that unless the said Certificate be produced at the Office of the Company before the 3rd December, 1906, a Duplicate Certificate for the said Shares will be issued and the Old Certificate will thereafter be held by the Company as Null and Void.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 3rd November, 1906. [2038]

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

(Florida and Italian United Companies).
STEAM FOR BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE AND PENANG.
Having connection with Company's Mail Steamers to Aden, Suez, Port Said, Mediterranean, Constantinople and Genoa, also Venice and Trieste, all MEDITERREAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANTINE and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS up to CALAO. (Taking Cargo at through rates to PERMAN GULF and BAGDAD, also BARCELONA, VALENZA, ALICANTE, ALMERIA and MALAGA).

THE Steamship "ISCHIA".

Captain Dodero, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 13th inst., at Noon.
At Bombay the Steamer is discharging in Victoria Dock.

For further particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to

CARLOWITZ & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd November, 1906. [4]

THE HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS and CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT

is now ready and contains—
Epitome of the Week's News.
Leading Articles—
Contraband Rays.
China's Safeguard.
North Manchuria.
Opium Controversialists.
The Tunc That Li Played.
Hongkong Legislative Council.
Hongkong Sanitary Board.
Arts and Crafts Exhibition.
Supreme Court.
Sir Henry Berkeley.
Volunteer Camp.
Loss of the "Haukow."
Companies—
Hongkong Steam Water-Boat Co., Ltd.
The North China Insurance Co., Ltd.
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.
Kiangsu (Amoy) Municipal Council.
Correspondence.
The Military Relief.
European Girl Found Drowned.
The Typhoon Subscriptions.
Mysterious Suicide.
Commercial.
Shipping.

Extra copies 30 cents each, Cash.

Copies can be posted from the Office to addresses sent; including postage 34 cents each, or \$1 Cash for three copies.
Subscription: \$12 per Annum, payable in advance; postage 22.
Hongkong, 3rd November, 1906.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"MALTA".

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out, Mark by Mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo—
From London, &c., ex S.S. *Himlaya*,
From Persian Gulf, ex B.I. S.S. N. & B. P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.
Optional goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.
Goods not cleared by the 8th inst., at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.
No Fine Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee and the Company's representative at an appointed hour. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown.

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1906. [1]

INTIMATIONS

EDUCATIONAL.

ENGLISH LADY desires—Morning Engagement, Usual English Subjects and Fluent French.
Apply—
Care of "Daily Press" Office,
Hongkong, 30th October, 1906. [1897]

DANCING LESSONS.

WE beg to inform the Public that we shall open our **DANCING CLASS** on the 1st day of November, at No. 9, Lower Castle Road. Terms Moderate. For Further Particulars, apply to—**Mrs. GREEN**, No. 31, Seymour Road, or **Mr. PIDGEON**, No. 3, Pedder's Hill.

Hongkong, 30th October, 1906. [1908]

LESSONS IN FRENCH.

NEW and easy method of learning French in a few months, mainly by conversation with a Frenchman. Terms very moderate. Also Lessons in English by an English Lady. Apply by letter to—
Care of Office of this Paper.

Hongkong, 10th August, 1905. [1577]

THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE, 1898.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that **GERRIT JAN WILLINK**, carrying on business at Winterswijk, Holland, as Manufacturer, has on the 27th day of July, 1906, applied for the registration in Hongkong in the Register of Trade Marks of the following TRADE MARK—
The Representation of TWO BIRDS OF PARADISE facing each other and standing on a branch of a tree with leaves, in the name of GERRIT JAN WILLINK, who claims to be the proprietor thereof.

The TRADE MARK has been used by the applicant since the month of June, 1902, in respect of the following goods—
SINGLES IN CLASS 33.
A Facsimile of the TRADE MARK can be seen at the Office of the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong, and also at the Office of the undersigned.

Dated the 2nd day of August, 1906.
JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,
Solicitors for the Applicant,
8, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong.

1520

PEAK HOTEL.

ONE

GRAND CONCERT

WILL BE HELD ON

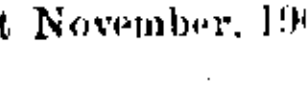
MONDAY,

NOVEMBER 5TH AT 9.15 P.M.

Herr JOHANN MARQUARDT, Violinist,
Madame ALEXANDRE MARQUARDT, Harpist.
Assisted by
Mrs. R. H. NEWBORN, Soprano,
Mr. GEO. GRIMBLE, Pianist.

Admission: Two Dollars.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1906. [2020]



THE PUBLIC HEALTH & BUILDINGS ORDINANCE COMMISSION.

TAKE NOTICE that a COMMISSION has been appointed to enquire into and Report on the following matters, viz.:—
1. Whether the administration of the Sanitary and Building Regulations enacted by the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903, as now carried out is satisfactory, and, if not, what improvements can be made.

2. Whether any irregularity or corruption exists or has existed among the Officials charged with the administration of the aforesaid Regulations.
The Commission earnestly invite the Inhabitants of Hongkong and Kowloon to co-operate with them by forwarding any complaint they may have to make or suggestion to offer in connection with the matters aforesaid to the undersigned.

Any person examined as a witness in the enquiry aforesaid who in the opinion of the Commissioners makes a full and true disclosure concerning all the matters in respect of which he is examined will receive a certificate from the Commission which will protect the witness against any civil or criminal proceedings which may be instituted against such witness in respect of any matter touching which he has been examined.

By Order, **W. BOWEN ROWLANDS,**
Secretary.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1906. [1381]

NOTICES OF FIRMS

THE CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

MR. W. J. SAUNDERS has been appointed ACTING SECRETARY of the above Company as from the 1st November, 1906, and until Mr. JAMES WHITALL's return to the Colony.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
E. W. MAITLAND,
Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1906. [2016]

NOTICE.

WE have Established Ourselves To-day under the Firm Name **ULDERUP & SCHLUTER**, Hongkong, as GENERAL MERCHANTS and ENGINEERING AGENTS.

T. P. ULDERUP, C. SCHLUTER,
Office 1 & 2, Beaconsfield Arcade,
Hongkong, 15th October, 1906. [1919]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

HONGKONG STEAM WATER BOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING of Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, No. 13 HORTON MANHONG, THIS DAY (SATURDAY), November 3rd, at 12 Noon, for the purpose of presenting the Report and Statement of Accounts to 31st September, 1906.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 31st October to 3rd November, both days inclusive.

J. W. KEW,
Manager.

Hongkong, 3rd November, 1906. [1970]

CHINESE ENGINEERING & MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

A FINAL DIVIDEND of One Shilling per Share free of tax for Account of the year ending 31st February, 1906, has been declared by the Directors of the above Company. Coupon No. 7 is payable on 2nd November at the CHATELAIN BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA, and the RUSSO-CHINESE BANK at Tientsin and Shanghai.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1906. [2017]

HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 5887 for ONE HUNDRED SHARES numbered 37701 to 37800 inclusive, Fully Paid-up, standing in the name of **JAMES DOUGLAS CHRISTIE**, of Hongkong, having been LOST or DESTROYED, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that unless the said Certificate be produced at the Office of the Company, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong, before the 17th November, 1906, a New Certificate for the said Shares will be issued and the old certificate will thereafter be held by the Company as Null and Void.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 17th October, 1906. [1928]

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TENTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the Company's Town Office, 2, Lower Albert Road, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 19th November, 1906, at 11 A.M. for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to 31st July, 1906.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 5th to the 15th November, 1906, both days inclusive.

By Order, **S. A. SETH,**
Secretary.

Hongkong, 29th October, 1906. [1994]

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE SHARE CERTIFICATES Nos. 161, 163, 165, 167, 169, 171, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183, 185, 187, 189, 191, 193, 195, 197, 199, 201, 203, 205, 207, 209, 211, 213, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251, 253, 255, 257, 259, 261, 263, 265, 267, 269, 271, 273, 275, 277, 279, 281, 283, 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, 295, 297, 299, 301, 303, 305, 307, 309, 311, 313, 315, 317, 319, 321, 323, 325, 327, 329, 331, 333, 335, 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 347, 349, 351, 353, 355, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367, 369, 371, 373, 375, 377, 379, 381, 383, 385, 387, 389, 391, 393, 395, 397, 399, 401, 403, 405, 407, 409, 411, 413, 415, 417, 419, 421, 423, 425, 427, 429, 431, 433, 435, 437, 439, 441, 443, 445, 447, 449, 451, 453, 455, 457, 459, 461, 463, 465, 467, 469, 471, 473, 475, 477, 479, 481, 483, 485, 487, 489, 491, 493, 495, 497, 499, 501, 503, 505, 507, 509, 511, 513, 515, 517, 519, 521, 523, 525, 527, 529, 531, 533, 535, 537, 539, 541, 543, 545, 547, 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1955, 1957, 1959, 1961, 1963, 1965, 1967, 1969, 1971, 1973, 1975, 1977, 1979, 1981, 1983, 1985, 1987, 1989, 1991, 1993, 1995, 1997, 1999, 2001, 2003, 2005, 2007, 2009, 2011, 2013, 2015, 2017, 2019, 2021, 2023, 2025, 2027, 2029, 2031, 2033, 2035, 2037, 2039, 2041, 2043, 2045, 2047, 2049, 2051, 2053, 2055, 2057, 2059, 2061, 2063, 2065, 2067, 2069, 2071

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
LONDON, via Suez, Port Said, Naples, Genoa, and Marseilles	SHANGHAI	On 3rd November	See Special Advertisement
YOKOHAMA via SHANGHAI, FORMOSA, and KOBE	Capl. R. W. H. Shaw	On 3rd November	Passage
LONDON, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID, and Marseilles	NILE	About 7th November	Freight and Passage

For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 29th October, 1906.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO. LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
TSINGTAI, CHEFOO, NEWCHANG, SHANGHAI, and CHINKIAN	"HANYANG"	On 3rd November
MANILA, SHANGHAI, and TIENTSIN	"SHAOHSING"	On 3rd November
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOK TOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY, and MELBOURNE	"SUNGRIANG"	On 6th November
KOBE	"KIUKIANG"	On 7th November
	"KUEICHOW"	On 10th November
	"TAINAN"	On 14th November

* The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivaled Table. A daily qualified Surgeon is carried.

* Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

* Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for all New Zealand Ports and other Australian Ports.

PREPARED SALOON FAIRS, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

AGENTS.

Hongkong, 29th October, 1906.



OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN
HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS
AND FORMOSA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
TAMSWI via SWATOW and AMOY	"JOSHIN MARU"	On Sunday, 4th Nov.
	Capl. H. OHTA	at 10 A.M.

* These Steamers have excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with electric light. First-class Saloon Amidships. Unrivaled Table.

* Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

For Freight, Passage, and further information, apply at the Company's local Branch Office, at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong, 29th October, 1906.

T. ARIMA, Manager

PASSENGER SEASON 1907.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

THROUGH STEAMER

FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

VIA COLOMBO AND BOMBAY.

THE STEAMSHIP

"MACEDONIA,"

10,500 TONS, CAPT. C. D. BENNETT, R.N.R.

WILL BE DESPATCHED AT NOON,

ON

SATURDAY, 23RD MARCH,

AND IS DUE IN MARSEILLES ON THE 20th APRIL AND LONDON ON THE 27th APRIL.

IN ADDITION TO GIVING PASSENGERS AN OPPORTUNITY OF SPENDING ABOUT 24 HOURS IN BOMBAY THIS VESSEL WILL MAKE A FAST RUN TO MARSEILLES AND LONDON. THE VOYAGE FROM HONGKONG TO MARSEILLES SHOULD BE COMPLETED IN 28 DAYS AND TO LONDON IN 35 DAYS.

FARES:

To MARSEILLES—£31 First and £42 Second Saloon,

To LONDON—£65 First and £44 Second Saloon.

For Further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, 11th October, 1906.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.
EUROPEAN LINE.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN/HAMBURG.

STEAMERS WILL ALSO CALL AT GIBRALTAR & SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN, NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS	SAILING DATES
PRINZESS ALICE	WEDNESDAY 7th November
BOON	WEDNESDAY 21st November
BUELOW	WEDNESDAY 30th January
PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD	WEDNESDAY 19th December
PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH	WEDNESDAY 2nd January
SEYDLITZ	WEDNESDAY 16th January
PRINZ HEINRICH	WEDNESDAY 30th January
GNEISENAU	WEDNESDAY 13th February
PREUSSEN	WEDNESDAY 27th February

ON WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of NOVEMBER, 1906, at Noon, the Steamship "PRINZESS ALICE," Captain Ch. Polack, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, FREIGHT, and CARGO, will leave this Port as above, CALLING AT NAPLES and GENOA. Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon, on MONDAY, the 5th Nov. Cargo and Special will be received on Board until 5 P.M. on TUESDAY, the 6th Nov. Contents of Packages any required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than \$2.50, and Parcels should not exceed Two Feet Cubic in Measurement.

The Steamer has splendid accommodation, and carries a Doctor and Stewardesses. Linen can be washed on board.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG:	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
TO NAPLES, GENOA AND GIBRALTAR	£41 0 0	£22 0 0	£12 0 0
TO SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN AND HAMBURG	£51 0 0	£26 0 0	£14 0 0

* TO NEW YORK VIA SUEZ
VIA NAPLES, GENOA OR GIBRALTAR return £115 0 0 73 0 0 47 0 0
VIA BREMEN OR SOUTHAMPTON return £123 0 0 83 0 0 49 0 0

* In the event of the passenger leaving the Mail Steamer at Naples, Genoa or Gibraltair and travelling to Bremen or Southampton overland the same rates to be applied as via NAPLES, GENOA OR GIBRALTAR, but in this case the cost of the railway trip, etc., to be at passengers' expense.

TRIP VIA INDIA: Passengers have the option of using a Steamer of the British India S. N. Co., from SINGAPORE TO CALCUTTA instead of an Imperial Mail steamer from Singapore to Colombo. The cost of the journey from Calcutta to Colombo by rail or steamer is, however, not included.

INTERUPTION OF THE VOYAGE IN EGYPT: Passengers to European and New York are entitled to travel by the N. D. L. Mediterranean Steamers from ALEXANDRIA, to Naples or Marseilles instead of using an Imperial Mail Steamer from PORT SAID.

JAPAN-CHINA-AUSTRALIAN LINE. VIA NEW GUINEA.

FOR MANILA, SIMPSONHAFEN, FRIEDRICH WILHELMSHAFEN, HERBERTSHOEHE, MATUJI, BRISBANE, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

STEAMER	SAILING DATES
WILLSHAD	TUESDAY, 13th Nov.
PRINZ SIGISMUND	TUESDAY, 11th Dec.
SANDAKAN	TUESDAY, 8th Jan.

ON TUESDAY, the 13th NOVEMBER, at Noon, the Steamship "WILLSHAD," Captain Oberauer, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, will leave this port as above. The Steamer has splendid accommodation and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess. Linen can be washed on board.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG:

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
TO MANILA	\$50.00	\$30.00	return \$80.00	\$50.00	\$30.00	return \$80.00
TO NEW GUINEA	\$48.00	\$28.10	return \$76.10	\$48.00	\$28.10	return \$76.10
TO BRISBANE	\$48.00	\$28.10	return \$76.10	\$48.00	\$28.10	return \$76.10
TO SYDNEY	\$48.00	\$28.10	return \$76.10	\$48.00	\$28.10	return \$76.10
TO MELBOURNE	\$48.00	\$28.10	return \$76.10	\$48.00	\$28.10	return \$76.10
TO YOKOHAMA	\$50.00	\$30.00	return \$80.00	\$50.00	\$30.00	return \$80.00
TO KOBE	\$50.00	\$30.00	return \$80.00	\$50.00	\$30.00	return \$80.00
TO YOKOHAMA and back from KOBE to HONGKONG	\$140.00	\$100.00	return \$170.00	\$140.00	\$100.00	return \$170.00

THROUGH RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG: 1st Class \$97.0 0, 2nd Class \$57.0 0, 3rd Class \$37.0 0.
To EUROPE via AUSTRALIA and COLOMBO by Imperial Mail Steamer.
To EUROPE via AUSTRALIA and AMERICA.
From Australia to New York via Vancouver by the C.P.R. Co's steamers, or via San Francisco by the O. & S.S. Co's steamers, and from New York to Europe by the Magnificent Express Steamers of N.D.L.

SAILINGS OUTWARDS.

EUROPEAN & AUSTRALIAN SERVICE

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"BUELOW"	Wednesday, 7th Nov.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD"	Wednesday, 21st Nov.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"PRINZ SIGISMUND"	Wednesday, 21st Nov.

TRANS-PACIFIC THROUGH TICKETS FROM HONGKONG via Vancouver or San Francisco to New York by the C.P.R. Co's steamers P.M.S.S. Co., O. & S.S. Co., T. K. K. and from New York to Europe by the Magnificent Express Steamers of the Norddeutscher Lloyd are issued at the following Rates:—

To London via Plymouth or Southampton	1st Class £62.0 0
To Bremen	53.10 0
To Paris via Cherbourg	65.0 0
To Naples, Genoa via Gibraltair	65.0 0

Passage money payable in local currency at current sight Bank, rate of Exchange on the day of payment.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.
For further Particulars, apply to
MELCHERS & CO., AGENTS.

PASSENGER SEASON 1907.

IN 25 DAYS TO ITALY

BY THE

MAGNIFICENT N.D.L. LINERS:

"PRINZESS ALICE" 10,911, ON MARCH 13TH.
CAPT. CH. POLACK.

"PRINZ LUDWIG" 10,500, ON MARCH 27TH.
CAPT. VON BINZER.

CALLING AT NAPLES, GENOA, GIBRALTAR AND
SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS.

EARLY BOOKING RECOMMENDED.

For PARTICULARS, APPLY TO

MELCHERS & CO.,

AGENTS.

Hongkong, 12th October, 1906.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY. COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

LUXURY—SPEED—PUNCTUALITY.

THE ONLY LINE THAT MAINTAINS A REGULAR SCHEDULE SERVICE OF, UNDER 11 days across the Pacific in the "EMPERESS LINE." Saving 5 to 14 days Ocean Travel. 11 DAYS YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER. 18 DAYS HONGKONG to VANCOUVER.

PROPOSED SAILINGS. (Subject to Alteration).

R.M.S.	Tons	LEAVE HONGKONG	ARRIVE VANCOUVER
"EMPERESS OF INDIA"	6,000	THURSDAY, 22nd Nov.	10th Dec.
"ATHENIAN"	3,882	WEDNESDAY, 28th Nov.	22nd Dec.
"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	6,000	THURSDAY, 29th Dec.	7th Jan.
"MONTEAGLE"	6,163	WEDNESDAY, 26th Dec.	19th Jan.

"EMPERESS" Steamers will depart from HONGKONG at 4 P.M.

Intermediate Steamers at 12 Noon.
The Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, sailing at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI (through the INLAND SEAS OF JAPAN, KOREA, YOKOHAMA and VICTORIA, B.C. Connecting at VANCOUVER with a Special Mail Express, and at Quebec with the Company's NEW PALATIAL "EMPERESS" Steamships 14,500 tons register. The through transit to LIVERPOOL being 23 days from YOKOHAMA and 29 days from HONGKONG.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class, via St. Lawrence 290; via New York 262 Intermediate on Steamers "440," "440," "442."

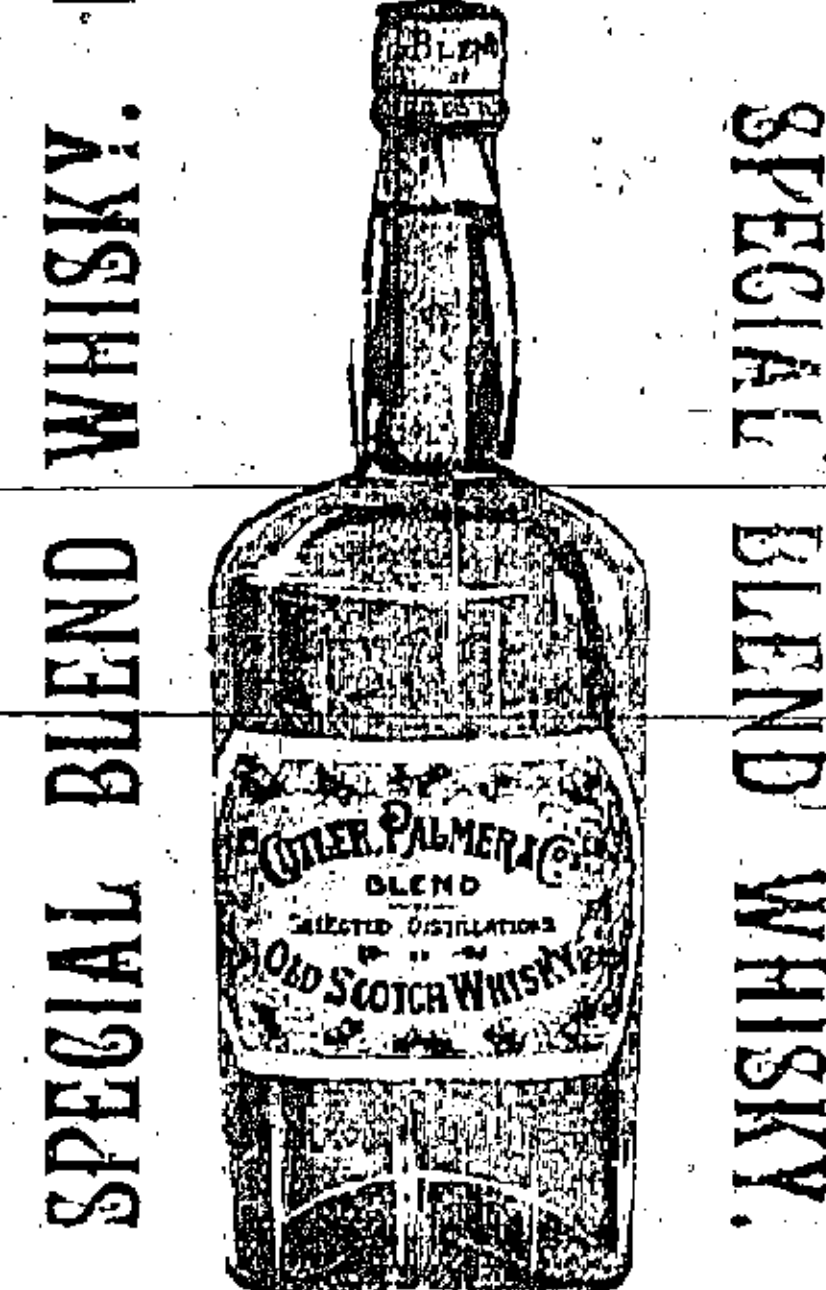
R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE," "ATHENIAN" and "EMPERESS" carry Intermediate passengers only at Intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.

Passengers Booked through to all points and AROUND THE WORLD SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Handbooks, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to D. W. CRADDOCK, Acting General Agent, Corner Pender Street and Praya opposite Blake Pier.

Cutler, Palmer & Co.'s

SPECIAL BLEND WHISKY.



SHIPPERS

Cutler, Palmer & Co., London.

AGENTS

SIEMSEN & CO.,

HONGKONG.

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"EMPERESS" LINE OF STEAMERS

FOR LONDON AND ANTWERP.

The Steamship

"EMPERESS OF INDIA"

Captain Houghton, will be despatched as above

on WEDNESDAY, the 28th November.

For Freight, apply to

McGREGOR BEOS. & GOW.

Hongkong, 17th October, 1906.

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Further time, and enlarge the alphabet until our consonants and vowels are for all practical purposes separately represented, and defined by rhyming with words in daily use. We shall then get a word notation, which may be strange, but will be neither ludicrous nor apparently insignificant (which does matter very much indeed).

One other point is of importance. The new letters must be designed by an artist with a fully developed sense of beauty in writing and printing. There must be no apostrophes or diacritical signs to spoil the appearance of the printed page. The letters must be so arranged that the Bible teacher, as the sacredness of pseudo etymological spelling, but it does teach us the comeliness of a page on which there are no apostrophes and no inverted commas.

The coat collar of 1760 having grown up, it became towards 1790 rolled high, and has since then gradually lowered to its present flatness. The button-hole in the left reverse of the coat was intended to hold a button under the right

anything alcoholic at all until his day's work was over; or was, as some officers are, a total abstainer. It is terrible to think of what may have happened to "Stepney, Krugersdorp," if the tip was not straight.—*Japan Chronicle*,

Great fleas have little fleas upon their backs
to bite om.
And little fleas have lesser fleas; and so *ad
infinitum*.
—becomes a (ding) of painful omen. Of all the
evils, however, probably residents in this country
will be content to choose the least, so that
there is still hope for the domestic cat.

DEACUS CURTAINS

**SAVARESSE'S
SANDAL
CAPSULES**

Efficacious because absolutely pure
English Oil Not made of gelatine.
Full directions. All Chemists.

Insist on SAVARESSE'S

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

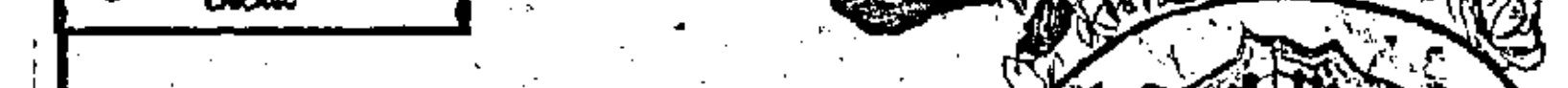
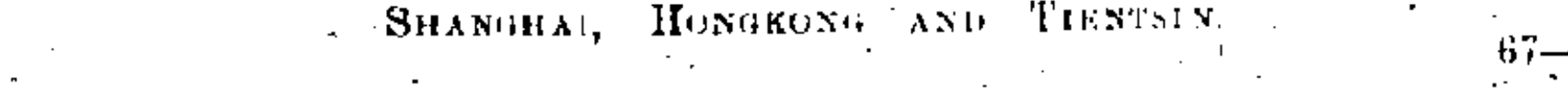
This is the age of research and experiment, when all nature, to speak figuratively, is open to the scientific thought and happiness of man. Science has indeed made giant strides during the past century, and the fact that the fountain-head of the new discoveries in medicine comes from of Therapion, particulars of which will be found in the accompanying advertisement, is unquestionably one of the most genuine and reliable Patent Medicines ever produced, and has been long and successfully used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostau, Johert, Velpau, Malakoune, the well-known French, Italian, and German Physicians, who are regarded as authorities in such matters, including the celebrated Laennec, who has been quoted as saying some time since uniformly adopted, and that it is worthy the attention of those who are engaged in such research. This, therefore, is no doubt, from the time of Aristotle downwards, a potent agent in the recovery of these diseased and suffering humanity, and is a stone in the path of the object of search of some hopeful, generous mind, and far beyond the mere

Such is the New treatment, namely, the use of a certain quantity of the medicine, which is only taken in the morning, and which has the advantage of being so simple, and of producing many of the discoveries of our day, about which no little ostentation and noise have been made. This is why it is so much more generally used, and has been created for this medicine wherever introduced, anxious to prove that it is destined to cast into oblivion all those questionable remedies that were formerly the sole reliance of medical men. Therapy may be obtained in England—direct from the proprietor, and in all the principal cities of the merchants throughout the Colonies, India, China, Japan, &c., not even excluding such remote districts as Central Africa, the Cape of Good Hope, &c. *—Dissertation sur l'Asiurine KIDNEY CURE*
Sold by all First class Chemists 2613

FOR 1906.

Complete Edition	\$10.00
Small	6.00

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and from the Local Booksellers.



1700



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